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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/774,192	01/29/2001	Maocheng Li	5430/ETCH/SILICON/JBI	7295
32588 7:	590 01/27/2003			
APPLIED MATERIALS, INC.			EXAMINER	
2881 SCOTT B	BLVD. M/S 2061		LAMI	THE R
SANTA CLAR	A, CA 95050		CROWELL, ANNA M	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1763	
			DATE MAILED: 01/27/2003	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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	•	Application No.	Applicant(s)
· Office Action Summary		09/774,192	LI ET AL.
	omoc Action Guinnary	Examiner	Art Unit
	The MAU INC DATE of this are	Michelle Crowell	1763
Period fe	The MAILING DATE of this communication apports Reply	pears on the cover sheet with th	e correspondence address
- Exte after - If the - If NO - Failu - Any	IORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL' MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. Insions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. It is period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply operiod for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period of the reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing end patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be y within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS fr	e timely filed  days will be considered timely.  om the mailing date of this communication.
1) 🛛	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 N	Joyambar 2002	
2a)⊠		is action is non-final.	
3)	/LJ · · · ·		
,	Since this application is in condition for alloward closed in accordance with the practice under a con of Claims	Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11	prosecution as to the merits is , 453 O.G. 213.
4)⊠	Claim(s) <u>1-18,20-28 and 33-42</u> is/are pending	in the application.	
	4a) Of the above claim(s) <u>3,16-18 and 22-27</u> is/		ion
	Claim(s) is/are allowed.		
6)⊠	Claim(s) <u>1-2, 4-15, 20, 21, 28, 33-42</u> is/are reje	cted.	
	Claim(s) is/are objected to.		
8)[	Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	election requirement.	
Application	on Papers		
	he specification is objected to by the Examiner		
10)∐ T	he drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)□ accept	ted or b) objected to by the Ex	aminer.
	Applicant may not request that any objection to the	drawing(s) be held in abeyance.	See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
11)∟_ T	he proposed drawing correction filed on	is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disappı	roved by the Examiner.
40\□-	If approved, corrected drawings are required in repl		
	he oath or declaration is objected to by the Exa	miner.	
	nder 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120		
	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign	priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(	a)-(d) or (f).
a)[_	]All b)□ Some * c)□ None of:		
•	1. Certified copies of the priority documents	have been received.	
	2. Certified copies of the priority documents	have been received in Applicat	tion No
	B. Copies of the certified copies of the priorit application from the International Bure se the attached detailed Office action for a list of	y documents have been receiv	red in this National Stage
14) 🗌 Ac	knowledgment is made of a claim for domestic	priority under 35 H.S.C. & 440/	o) /to a provisional as all all all
a)		sional application has been red	ceived
2) 🔲 Notice	of References Cited (PTO-892) of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) tion Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 9.	4) Interview Summar 5) Notice of Informal 6) Other:	y (PTO-413) Paper No(s) Patent Application (PTO-152)
. Patent and Trad TO-326 (Rev.	04-01) Office Actic	on Summary	Part of Paper No. 10

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### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

- 2. Claims14-15are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.
- 3. Claim 14 recites the limitation "the substrate" in line 4. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 5. Claims 1, 2, 4-5, 28, 33-40, and 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Guo et al. (U.S. 5,944,899) in view of Yoshida (U.S. 5,735,993).

Referring to Figure 1 and column 2, line 51 – column 3, line 33, Guo discloses an inductively coupled plasma reactor comprising a vacuum chamber 11 (semiconductor processing chamber), conductive wafer pedestal 22 (wafer support), gas distribution system 19 (gas delivery channel), and quartz dome 17 (dome-shaped lid, hemispherical-shaped lid), flange 18, sidewalls 14, base member 12 making up the chamber walls. A helical shaped RF induction coil 25 is

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disposed near the outside of the quartz dome. In addition, a fan 30, 31 is provided to exhaust the air in the annular space 26.

Guo fails to teach the heating element and a Faraday shield.

Referring to Figures 1, 2, and 7, column 3, line 51 – column 4, line 11, column 4, lines 29-57, and column 5, line 63- column 6, line 14, Yoshida teaches a plasma processing apparatus which uses a metallic resistor plate 3 (heating element, Faraday shield) to reduce capacitive coupling in the plasma and to heat the dielectric plate 2 (flat lid chamber wall). In Figure 7, both metallic resistor plate 1a (Faraday shield) and heater 1b (electrical, resistive heating element) are located in the dielectric plate 2 and have a circular shape with a plurality of radial slits 12.

Metallic plate 1a (Faraday shield) acts in an electromagnetic-wave transmission function and heater 1b uniformly heats the dielectric plate 2. By using the metallic plate 1a, capacitive coupling is reduced and hence sputtering of the dielectric plate 2 is prevented. By controlling the heat of the dielectric, deposition of etching products on the dielectric plate 2 is suppressed. Furthermore, by reducing capacitive coupling and controlling the heat of the dielectric plate 2, the problem of contaminating particle generation is alleviated and etching condition stability is increased.

A temperature measuring element 6 (temperature sensor) measures the temperature of the dielectric plate 2 and a current controller 7 (power control circuit) controls the current supplied to the heater based on the feedback from the temperature measuring element 6. From Figure 7, the heater 1b is positioned between the flat spiral coil 1 (RF coil) and the dielectric plate 2 (chamber wall), and metallic plate 1a (Faraday shield) is situated between the heater 1b and the dielectric plate 2.

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide the chamber wall of Guo with the heating element and Faraday shield. This would reduce capacitive coupling in the plasma and prevent contaminants from forming on the dielectric plate, thereby alleviating the problem of contaminating particle generation and increasing etching condition stability.

6. Claims 6-15, 20-21, and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Guo et al. (U.S. 5,944,899) in view of Yoshida (U.S. 5,735,993)as applied to claims 1, 2, 4-5, 28, 33-40, and 42 above, and further in view of Yin et al. (WO 00/52973) and Rice et al. (U.S. 6,095,083).

Guo in view of Yoshida fail to teach a heating element layered over the Faraday shield and a gap.

Referring to Figure 1 and column 13, lines 14-36, Yin teaches a resistive heater 170 layered over an anode electrode 168 (Faraday shield). In order to maintain a clean anode electrode 168, the electrode 168 is heated using the resistive heater 170. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide the heating element and Faraday shield of Guo in view of Yoshida with heating element layered over the Faraday shield as taught by Yin. This would maintain a clean Faraday shield.

Referring to Figure 29, column 33, lines 43-48, Rice describes a radial slit 4060 (gap) placed in the heated silicon ring 62 (circular element). The slit promotes greater thermal expansion of the silicon ring 62 without breakage. Thus, it would have been obvious to provide

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the Faraday shield of Guo in view of Yoshida with a gap as taught by Rice. The Faraday shield will be capable of thermally expanding without breaking.

#### Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments filed November 12, 2002 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

1. Applicant has argued that the embedded structures of Yoshida are certainly distinct from the relationship of elements lain on atop the other as recited in the claims.

Claims 1 and 28 do not preclude the Faraday shield and heating element from being embedded inside the chamber ceiling. Furthermore, claims 1 and 28 do not require that the heating element is lain atop of the Faraday shield. Claims 1 and 28 requires that the Faraday shield is disposed between the heating element and the chamber wall and Yoshida satisfies this requirement. The term "between" must be given its broadest interpretation.

2. Applicant has argued that the present invention layers the unshielded heating element over a Faraday shield atop the chamber wall.

Yin satisfies this requirement by teaching a heating element layered over a Faraday shield. Furthermore, claim 6 does require that the Faraday shield atop the chamber wall.

#### Conclusion

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

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A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this

final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Michelle Crowell whose telephone number is (703) 305-1956.

The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (8:00 - 4:30).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Gregory Mills can be reached on (703) 308-1633. The fax phone numbers for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9310 for regular

communications and (703) 872-9311 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding

should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0661.

AMC UN January 21, 2003

GREGORY MILLS
SUPERVISORY PATERT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 1700